

E
51
.U56
74th
1956/57

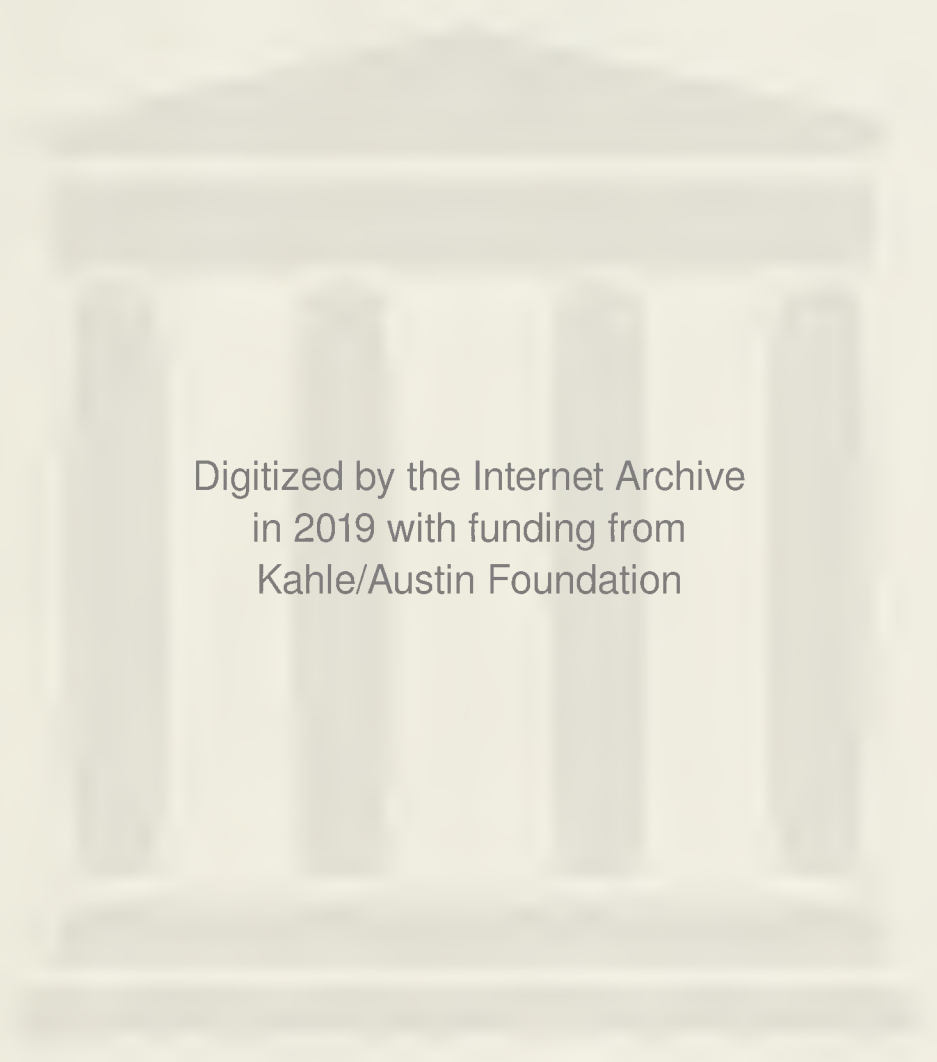
NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE



TRENT UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

PRESENTED BY

W.E. TAYLOR JR.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation



Seventy-fourth Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY



1956-1957



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

D. C.

E
51
.U56
74th
1956/57

SEVENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1956-1957



Thomas J. Bata Library
TRENT UNIVERSITY
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1958

E51 1056 7474 11527-7

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1957

Director.—MATTHEW W. STIRLING.

Associate Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Anthropologists.—HENRY B. COLLINS, WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT.

Research Associates.—JOHN R. SWANTON, JOHN P. HARRINGTON,
A. J. WARING, Jr., RALPH S. SOLECKI.

Archives Assistant.—MARGARET C. BLAKER.

Scientific Illustrator.—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Chief, Missouri Basin Project.—ROBERT L. STEPHENSON.

Archeologists.—WARREN W. CALDWELL, CHARLES H. MCNUTT,
CARL F. MILLER, G. HUBERT SMITH, RICHARD P. WHEELER.

Physical Anthropologist.—WILLIAM M. BASS.

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Director of the Bureau, spent the period February 4 to May 10 conducting an archeological reconnaissance in Ecuador under the joint auspices of the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. Assisting in the work were Mrs. Stirling and Woodbridge Williams, National Geographic Society photographer. During the course of the expedition the party saw all the major archeological collections in the country. They made test excavations at various places on the coast of Esmeraldas and Manabi and during April 3 to April 17 conducted a stratigraphic excavation at Tarqui, near Manta. The cultural deposits reached a depth of 15 feet. Although detailed study of the abundant material recovered remains to be done, the site evidently belongs to the late Formative Period. Other places of interest visited during the reconnaissance were the Island of Santa Clara, the Inca ruin of Ingapirca, and the famous archeological site of La Tolita on the northern coast. On the east side of the Andes several mound groups were discovered on the Pastaza River in the vicinity of Puyo and Shell Mera. The work was accomplished with the permission and cordial cooperation of the Ecuadorean Casa de la Cultura. The expedition is particularly indebted to Carlos Zevallos Menéndez, head of the Casa de la Cultura in Guayaquil, and to Emilio Estrada of Guayaquil for their wholehearted assistance.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director of the Bureau, devoted most of his time to duties pertaining to the management of the River Basin Surveys, of which he is Director (see his report,

p. 44). Early in July he made an inspection trip to a field party working in the Lovewell Reservoir area on White Rock Creek in Kansas, and to parties working in the vicinity of Pierre, S. Dak. He attended and participated in the sessions of the Fifth International Congress for Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held at Philadelphia, Pa., in September. During the fall and winter months he reviewed and revised a number of manuscript reports on the results of investigations in several areas. In November he visited the field office and laboratory of the River Basin Surveys at Lincoln, Nebr., and presided over one of the sessions of the 14th Conference for Plains Archeology. At the end of April Dr. Roberts went to Lincoln to assist in preparing plans for the coming field season and to take part in a meeting of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, which convened there on May 1. From Lincoln he went to Madison, Wis., to attend the annual meeting of the Society of American Archeology and to discuss problems concerning the Inter-Agency Salvage Program with archeologists present there. He returned to Lincoln later in May to confer with members of the field staff on the program for summer fieldwork and attended sessions of the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums being held there. Early in June he visited a field party that was excavating sites in the Toronto Reservoir area on the Verdigris River in southeastern Kansas. At the close of the fiscal year Dr. Roberts was in the office in Washington.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, was in Europe studying museum collections of Mesolithic materials for their possible bearing on the Eskimo problem. The study was supported by a grant from the American Philosophical Society. The need for such a study arose from the fact that recent excavations at early Eskimo and pre-Eskimo sites in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland have revealed a number of implement types similar to those of the Mesolithic and early Neolithic cultures of Eurasia, lending weight to previous indications that Eskimo culture was basically of Mesolithic origin. Prominent among the Arctic sites exhibiting Mesolithic affinities is the early Dorset culture site T 1, on Southampton Island, Hudson Bay, where Dr. Collins excavated in 1954 and 1955.

In London Dr. Collins examined the extensive collection of Mesolithic implements from Europe, Africa, India, and Ceylon in storage at the British Museum (Great Russell Street) as well as the African materials in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington. At Cambridge he discussed Mesolithic problems with Dr. J. G. D. Clark and examined the collections, mainly from the early Mesolithic site of Star Carr, in the University Museum. The Tardenoisian and Azilian collections in the Musée de l'Homme, Paris, were made available through the courtesy of the Director, Dr. Henri V. Vallois. At the Bernisches Historisches Museum, Bern, Dr. Hans-Georg Bandi

showed Dr. Collins the materials from a stratified cave near Basel, where Tardenoisian was found overlying the older Sauveterrien, and Dr. R. Wyss showed him materials, now in process of publication, from early Mesolithic sites in the vicinity of Schötz, Canton Luzern. Drs. E. Vogt and Joseph Speck made available the extensive Mesolithic and Neolithic study materials in the Schweizer Landesmuseum, Zürich, and Museum für Urgeschichte, Zug. Other Swiss museums in which similar collections were studied were the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Fribourg; Museum Schwab in Biel; Heimatmuseum, Rorschach; Musée d'Art et d'Histoire de Genève; Historisches Museum, St. Gallen; Historisches Museum, Baden; Gletschergarten Museum, Luzern; Musée Archéologique et Historique, Lausanne; and Heimatmuseum, Schötz. The extensive Mesolithic collections from Scandinavia in the National Museum, Copenhagen, were examined during the time Dr. Collins was there as a delegate to the 32d Session of the International Congress of Americanists. At the Museum of Far East Antiquities in Stockholm, through the kindness of Drs. Karlgren and Sommerstrom, he was able to study the rich collection of artifacts from Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in Inner Mongolia obtained by the late Dr. Folke Bergman, archeologist of the Sven Hedin Expedition. The firsthand knowledge of the Mesolithic materials from Eurasia gained from the museum survey will make possible a more precise evaluation of the relationship between the Old World Mesolithic and the early Eskimo and pre-Eskimo cultures of the American Arctic. The results will be incorporated in reports describing and interpreting the Arctic materials, including those excavated on Southampton Island in 1954 and 1955.

Preliminary reports on the early Dorset materials from Southampton Island have been published in the Annual Report of the National Museum of Canada and in Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska. A popular article on the work was published in the National Geographic Magazine for November 1956, and a general article on the same subject appeared in the Smithsonian Annual Report for 1956. An article on Eskimo archeology was prepared for the next edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Dr. Collins continued to serve as chairman of the directing committee of *Arctic Bibliography*, an annotated and indexed bibliography of Arctic publications in all fields of science, which is being prepared for the Department of Defense by the Arctic Institute of North America. Volume 7 of the *Bibliography* was issued by the Government Printing Office in June 1956, and the material for volume 8 will be turned over to the printer in July.

Dr. William C. Sturtevant, ethnologist, divided his time principally between continuing his studies of the Florida Seminole (begun before joining the Bureau) and initiating new studies among the Seneca.

During the year he continued analysis and organization of his Seminole field notes and conducted research on printed, manuscript, and photographic materials relating to the Seminole in library and archival repositories in Washington and in the library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. He continued the work of revising for publication a manuscript on Seminole medicine and magic, and prepared for fieldwork in Florida during the next fiscal year. He nearly completed during the year a long paper on the supposed ethnological resemblances between the southeastern United States and the West Indies. His short Seminole autobiography, collected in 1950 and 1952, appeared in the journal *Tequesta*, this being the first such document published for any tribe of the southeastern United States. At the end of January and the beginning of February, Dr. Sturtevant spent a week in south Florida, where he delivered a public lecture on "The Indians of South Florida" before the Historical Association of South Florida and read a paper on "Accomplishments and Opportunities in Florida Indian Ethnology" at the annual meetings of the Florida Anthropological Society. This trip enabled Dr. Sturtevant to revisit several Seminole settlements, securing some new ethnological data.

Another project involved library research on the history and use of some root foods of the southeastern United States and the West Indies—chiefly the cycad *Zamia* and manioc. A monograph on the subject is in preparation, and future fieldwork concentrating on the same topic is planned for Cuba and perhaps elsewhere. New evidence has been discovered here relating to supposed prehistoric contacts between the two regions and to continuity in each area between aboriginal and European practices with regard to root foods, and on changes and borrowings during the historic period.

Dr. Sturtevant's Seneca work concentrated on the use and manufacture of wooden masks, and especially on the esthetic attitudes of the modern Seneca toward these masks. Trips were made to examine museum collections and consult specialists in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Albany, and Rochester. Dr. Sturtevant spent May and June doing fieldwork on the Cattaraugus Seneca reservation in western New York State, with briefer trips to the nearby Allegany Seneca reservation. No intensive ethnological work has been done on the Cattaraugus reservation for some 40 years, in marked contrast to the situation with other Seneca communities. The fieldwork enabled the documentation of differences between the Cattaraugus Seneca and other Seneca already described in the literature, especially in the ceremonial cycle of the non-Christian groups. Considerable information was collected on present-day usages and beliefs connected with the masks. Texts of myths, religious speeches, prayers, and songs

related to them were recorded in Seneca and transcribed and translated. Case histories of individuals cured by use of the masks were also gathered and analyzed. The esthetic attitudes of the Seneca toward the masks are difficult to distinguish from their feelings about their religious associations and ceremonial and curative powers, but through the use of photographs of museum specimens and the examination with informants of specimens in use in the community and a collection in the Buffalo Museum of Science, some data on this topic were obtained. Another subject on which investigations were begun at both Cattaraugus and Allegany is an interesting pattern of ritual friendship, by which two or more individuals go through a ceremony for curative or other reasons, which puts them in a siblinglike relationship and results in the extension of the appropriate kinship terms and some aspects of kinship behavior to other members of their families. This is a form of fictional kinship which has interesting parallels in many other societies; godparenthood and blood-brotherhood are related phenomena, for example.

Dr. Sturtevant also attended the Fifth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, in Philadelphia, September 1-9, and the Tenth Conference on Iroquois Research, Red House, N. Y., October 26-28.

On May 8, 1957, Carl Miller was temporarily transferred from the River Basin Surveys to the rolls of the Bureau of American Ethnology for the period ending September 1, in order that he might continue the excavations begun last year at Russell Cave, Alabama, where very early Indian remains were found in stratigraphic sequence. He spent May and June at Russell Cave opening a new trench and making preparations for converting the excavation into a permanent exhibit.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

(Prepared by FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., Director, from data submitted by staff members)

The River Basin Surveys, a unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology, continued its program for salvage archeology throughout the fiscal year. The investigations were carried on in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and several State and local institutions. Because of an increase in funds more activities were possible than in the preceding year. During fiscal 1956-57 the work of the River Basin Surveys was supported by a transfer of \$108,500 from the National Park Service to the Smithsonian Institution. Of that sum \$90,000 was for use in the Missouri Basin and \$18,500 for work in other drainage areas. This was the first time in several years that Federal money was available for studies by the River Basin Surveys at projects outside the Missouri Basin. A

grant of \$12,000 from the Idaho Power Co., made late in the spring of 1956 for archeological investigations along the Snake River in Idaho-Oregon in the districts to be flooded by the Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon dams, was available for the field season beginning July 1, and that, with the new Federal money, gave a total of \$30,500 for several reservoir basins in scattered portions of the country. The Missouri Basin Project had a carryover of \$24,954 on July 1 and that, with the new appropriation, provided a total of \$114,954 for work in that area. The grand total of funds available for the River Basin Surveys for 1956-57 was \$145,454.

Field investigations during the year consisted of both surveys and excavations, although the major efforts were directed to the excavation of sites. On July 1, 1956, six parties were in the field—five engaged in digging, the sixth doing preliminary survey and testing. Three of the excavating parties were working in the Oahe Reservoir area in South Dakota, one was in the Lovewell Reservoir area in Kansas, and one was opening sites along the Snake River near Robinette, Oreg. The survey-testing party was devoting its entire attention to the Big Bend Reservoir area in South Dakota. Shortly after the first of July another party proceeded to a large site in the Oahe Reservoir area, also in South Dakota, and began a program of mapping and testing at the remains of the largest known earth-lodge village on the upper Missouri River. All these parties remained in the field until September. Late in August a party proceeded to the Coralville Reservoir on the Iowa River in Iowa and carried on a series of excavations in five sites, working until mid-October. A survey-testing party worked in the Toronto Reservoir area in Kansas from September 22 to October 28. Late in October excavations were started at a large mound in the Hartwell Reservoir area on the Savannah River in Georgia. They were continued until March, when the study of the mound was completed. During March and April a preliminary survey was made of the Dardanelle Reservoir area on the Arkansas River in Arkansas. During April another party made a preliminary survey of the Warrior Lock and Dam on the Black Warrior River in Alabama. On May 15 an excavating party proceeded to the Toronto Reservoir on the Verdigris River in Kansas, and on June 29 it completed the investigations in that area. Early in June four excavating parties started digging at sites in the Oahe Reservoir area in South Dakota and were continuing their investigations at the end of the fiscal year. At the same time an additional four field parties moved into the Big Bend Reservoir basin in South Dakota and began excavating sites in that area. They were continuing their operations at the end of the year. Late in June a survey-testing party moved to the Big Bend area and was just beginning its work on June 29. During the fiscal year nine parties from cooperating institutions also conducted excavations in

the Missouri Basin. Six of them worked in the Oahe Reservoir area, one in the Glendo Reservoir area in Wyoming, one at the Tuttle Creek Reservoir in Kansas, and one at the Pomme de Terre Reservoir in Missouri. Three of the parties completed their projects during the field season of 1956 and the remaining six were continuing their 1957 programs at the end of the fiscal year.

By June 30, 1956, reservoir areas where archeological surveys had been made or excavations carried on since the start of actual fieldwork by the River Basin Surveys in the summer of 1946 totaled 247 in 28 States. In addition, two lock projects and four canal areas had also been examined. As a result of the surveys 4,622 sites had been located and recorded, and of that number 935 have been recommended for examination or limited testing. In using the term "excavation," the complete uncovering of a site is not indicated. Rather it implies digging only about 10 percent of the site. Though many of the locations are of sufficient significance to warrant complete excavation, the needs of the Salvage Program are such that it is not possible to make so extensive an investigation at any one location. Preliminary appraisal reports have been completed for all the reservoir areas surveyed with the exception of one that was done late in the year, and that report is well under way. During the course of the year two such reports were completed and at the end of the year were being mimeographed for distribution to the agencies cooperating in the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. Since the start of the program 183 such reports have been distributed. In several cases information obtained from a number of reservoir projects falling within a single basin or subbasin have been combined in a single report, and for that reason there is a considerable difference between the number of reservoirs surveyed and that of the reports issued.

At the end of the fiscal year 350 sites in 47 reservoir basins located in 18 different States had been either partially or extensively dug. In some of the reservoir areas only a single site was excavated, while in others a whole series was studied. At least one example of each type of site recorded by the preliminary surveys had been investigated. In the case of some of the larger and more complex types of village remains, it has been necessary to dig a number of somewhat similar sites in order to obtain full information concerning that phase of aboriginal culture. Reports on the results obtained in certain of the excavations have appeared in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, in Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and in various scientific journals. During the year River Basin Surveys Papers 9-14, which are to be Bulletin 169 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, were sent to the printer. The six papers consist of three pertaining to investigations in the Missouri

Basin, one to a site in the Allatoona Reservoir area in Georgia, and two to the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Georgia-Florida. Three detailed technical reports on the results of earlier work were completed during the year and are ready to submit to the editors for publication.

The distribution of the reservoir projects that have been surveyed for archeological remains was as follows on June 30, 1957: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 5; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; and Wyoming, 22.

Excavations have been made or were under way in reservoir basins in California, 5; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 5; Kansas, 5; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 4; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 4; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 2. Only the work of the River Basin Surveys or that which was in direct cooperation between the Surveys and local institutions is included in the preceding figures. Investigations carried on under agreements between the National Park Service and State and local institutions have not been included because complete information about them is not available.

As in previous years, helpful cooperation in carrying on the River Basin Surveys program was received from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, and various State and local institutions. The Corps of Engineers provided transportation and guides for the work in two reservoir areas. Temporary headquarters and living accommodations were made available at several projects. The construction agency in several instances made mechanical equipment available to assist in heavy excavations. The University of Washington at Seattle provided a base of operations and laboratory space for the Snake River party, while the University of Georgia furnished similar accommodations for the party working at the Hartwell Reservoir in Georgia. The field personnel of all the agencies was particularly helpful to the party leaders from the River Basin Surveys and expedited their activities in numerous ways. The National Park Service continued to serve as the liaison between the various agencies both in Washington and in the field. It also prepared the estimates and justifications needed to procure funds to support the Salvage Program. Throughout all the Park Service regions the regional directors and members of their staffs cooperated whole-heartedly in the program.

The main office in Washington continued general supervision of the program, while the field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln,

Nebr., was responsible for the activities in the Missouri Basin and in addition provided the base of operations for several of the parties working in adjacent areas. The materials collected by excavating parties in the Missouri Basin as well as those from the Snake River and reservoir areas in southeastern Kansas and in Arkansas were processed at the Lincoln laboratory.

Washington office.—The main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys continued throughout the year under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Carl F. Miller, archeologist, was based at that office and from time to time assisted the Director in some of the general administrative problems. In October Joseph R. Caldwell was appointed as temporary archeologist to carry on the project at the Hartwell Reservoir in Georgia, with field headquarters at the University of Georgia in Athens. His work was completed and his appointment terminated on April 6, 1957. Dr. Robert E. Greengo joined the staff as an archeologist on a temporary appointment March 6 for the purpose of making the preliminary survey at the Dardanelle Reservoir project in Arkansas. Dr. Greengo proceeded from Washington to Lincoln, Nebr., where he obtained the necessary equipment for his fieldwork and went from there to Arkansas. The general administration of his field investigation was from the Lincoln office. Upon the completion of the survey, Dr. Greengo returned to Lincoln where he prepared his report. He subsequently returned to Washington, and his employment was terminated on May 4. From the beginning of the fiscal year until the latter part of August William M. Bass served as a temporary physical anthropologist studying the skeletal material collected by various parties in the Missouri Basin. He returned to duty on June 3 and resumed his work on the bones. He was occupied with that task at the end of the fiscal year. Although technically a member of the staff of the Washington office, Dr. James H. Howard, archeologist, reported to the Lincoln office on May 13 and worked under its supervision in the Toronto Reservoir area in Kansas. His work there was completed by the end of the year, and it was contemplated that he would be shifted to the Missouri Basin Project. Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, who was in charge of the Snake River field party at the beginning of the fiscal year, was shifted by the Washington office to the Missouri Basin Project in August. His place for the remainder of the field season was taken by George L. Coale, who served as a temporary archeologist until December 15. After being appointed a member of the regular Missouri Basin staff, Dr. Caldwell was detailed to the Coralville project in Iowa for the period from August 28 to October 13. He subsequently returned to the Lincoln headquarters, and all his later activities were in connection with the Missouri Basin Project.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Mr. Miller was in charge of an excavating party in the Oahe Reservoir area, and his activities there are described in the section of this report pertaining to the Missouri Basin. After he returned to Washington in September, he prepared a brief report on the results of the work in South Dakota and then resumed writing on his unfinished report concerning investigations previously made at the John H. Kerr (Buggs Island) Reservoir, Va. In January he selected material from the collections made at the Clark Hill Reservoir in Georgia and prepared an exhibit to be sent to the office of the Corps of Engineers at the Clark Hill Dam in Georgia. During the fall and winter months Mr. Miller gave talks before a number of societies and school groups in the Washington area about the work that he had done at Russell Cave in Alabama while on detail to the regular Bureau of American Ethnology staff in the closing months of the previous fiscal year. Early in April he left for the Warrior Lock and Dam Project area on the Black Warrior River in Alabama and proceeded to carry on a preliminary survey to determine if archeological materials would be involved in the construction at that locality. He completed the survey on April 26, reporting that no significant materials would be lost as a result of that project. On April 27 Mr. Miller proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the Greers Ferry Reservoir area, but because of heavy rains and exceptionally high water in the area it was necessary to postpone that investigation indefinitely. From Little Rock he went to South Pittsburg, Tenn., to resume work at Russell Cave. On May 6 he was again transferred from the River Basin Surveys staff to the Bureau of American Ethnology for the period of the Russell Cave investigation and at the end of the fiscal year was still in that status. During the month of May Mr. Miller gave talks on his work at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and at Birmingham, Ala. In June he participated in a special televised educational program and spoke before several societies in Tennessee and Alabama.

Alabama.—A survey of the Warrior Lock and Dam Project was made during April. No sites of importance were found in the area to be flooded. However, a number of significant sites which merit study under other than salvage auspices were discovered adjacent to the pool area.

Arkansas.—From March 14 to April 20 a preliminary survey was made of the Dardanelle Reservoir area on the Arkansas River. Fifty-two sites were located and recorded and limited testing was recommended for 23 of them. A preliminary appraisal report was completed in May. A proposed survey of the Greers Ferry Reservoir area had to be postponed because of high waters.

Georgia.—During the period October 25, 1956, to March 23, 1957, in the Hartwell Reservoir area on the Savannah River, a large mound

was excavated at the site of the lower Cherokee town of Tugalo near Toccoa. There are several historical references to the location dating back to about 1715. The village area at the site had previously been explored, but the mound had not been touched. The mound excavations uncovered four superimposed pottery dumps representing a clear continuity from historic Cherokee well back into prehistoric Cherokee. This represents the first known sequence within prehistoric Cherokee materials. Below the Cherokee deposits with a break in continuity was a burned mound and a sequence extending backward through four stages to the beginning of the mound construction. The remains of earth-lodge temples were found on three of the levels and the traces of another type structure were uncovered on the fourth or lowest level. The latter rested on deposits indicating another break in continuity beneath which there was evidence of occupation by a group that has been called Late Middle Creek culture which is believed to date about A. D. 500. The ceramic material obtained from the excavations provides one of the longest pottery sequences ever found in the Georgia area. The work at the Tugalo Mound was a cooperative project in that labor for the digging was provided by the Georgia Historical Commission and a vehicle for transportation and equipment needed in the investigations was supplied by the Department of Anthropology of the University of Georgia.

Iowa.—During the period August 28 to October 13 an excavating party from the River Basin Surveys working in the Coralville Reservoir area completely excavated one rock shelter and tested two others. Three open occupation sites were dug and three others tested. Two mounds were also excavated. The materials obtained demonstrate that the peoples living there had a basic Woodland Culture with some later Mississippi traits. The relationship was predominantly toward the East, but some influences from the Plains were in evidence.

Kansas.—During September and October a survey-testing party operated in the Toronto Reservoir area on the Verdigris River in southeastern Kansas. As a result of its investigations, seven sites were recommended for partial excavation or testing. On May 15 an excavating party proceeded to the area and by the end of the fiscal year had dug in eight sites, one of which was found by the excavating party and had not previously been reported. Six of the sites studied were occupation areas in the open and the other two were rock shelters. The materials obtained there indicate several cultural relationships. There is evidence for Upper Republican, Keith-Focus Woodland, Archaic, and Kansas City Hopewell. The full significance of the information and specimens obtained will not be apparent until detailed studies have been made in the laboratory. No additional work will be required at the Toronto Reservoir.

Missouri Basin.—The Missouri Basin Project continued to operate throughout the year from the field headquarters and laboratory at 1517 O Street, Lincoln, Nebr. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson served as chief of the project throughout the year. Activities included work on all four phases of the Salvage Program: (1) Survey, (2) excavation, (3) analysis, and (4) reporting. The first two phases were emphasized through the summer months and the second two during fall and winter.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the staff, in addition to the chief, consisted of two permanent archeologists, two archeologists detailed to the project from the Washington office, three temporary field assistants, one field and laboratory assistant, one administrative assistant, one museum aide, one photographer, one clerk-stenographer, and one half-time records clerk. There were 28 temporary laborers in the employ of the field parties. At the end of the 1956 field season all temporary employees, with the exception of one field assistant and a survey party chief, were terminated. The men detailed to the project for the season returned to their regular duties in Washington in September, and the temporary field assistant and survey party chief were terminated in January. During the year two permanent archeologists were added to the staff and four temporary archeologists were employed for the 1957 field season. In June one archeologist and one field assistant were again detailed from Washington for work in the field. At the Lincoln office one clerk-typist, one part-time draftsman, one laboratory assistant, and one part-time laboratory assistant were appointed. At the end of the year there were 76 temporary laborers employed by the field parties.

During the year 16 River Basin Surveys field parties were active within the Missouri Basin, while 4 others working in reservoirs outside the Basin also operated from the Project office in Lincoln. Of the 16 Missouri Basin parties, 1 was at work in July, August, and September in the Big Bend Reservoir area, South Dakota, and 5 parties were at work there in June. One party was at work in the Fort Randall Reservoir for a brief time in September. Four parties worked in the Oahe Reservoir in July and August and four other parties were there in June; one field party conducted excavations in the Lovewell Reservoir in Kansas in July and August. The four parties operating outside the Missouri Basin were concerned with the Coralville Reservoir in Iowa, the Toronto Reservoir in Kansas, and the Dardanelle Reservoir in Arkansas.

Other fieldwork in the Missouri Basin during the year included nine field parties from State institutions working under agreements with the National Park Service and in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution. Parties from the Universities of South Dakota and Wisconsin and from the North Dakota State Historical Society

were in the field in the July–October period. Parties from the Universities of South Dakota, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming, and the State Historical Society of North Dakota were in the field in the May–June period.

A River Basin Surveys party, directed by Robert W. Neuman, was in the field at the beginning of the fiscal year and completed 10 weeks of excavation in four sites along White Rock Creek in the Lovewell Reservoir area in Jewell County, Kans. Three of the sites were fairly extensive but did not yield much material. The artifacts found suggest that they may belong to the White Rock Aspect. The latter is so poorly known that the evidence recovered from them should, even though scanty, clarify the picture greatly. The fourth site was a moderate-sized burial mound of the “Middle Woodland” period. Unfortunately it had been partially destroyed in earlier years by pot-hunting activity. The profile and structure of the mound were, however, readily discernible, and enough material was recovered to identify readily its cultural relationship. Fragments of human and other bones were recovered along with cord-marked potsherds and other artifacts, including two small shell gorgets. No further work is anticipated for the area to be flooded by the waters of the Lovewell Reservoir.

On September 21 and 22 further investigations were made immediately adjacent to the Oldham Site in the Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota in an area in which burials and artifacts had been exposed by wave action and lowering of the reservoir. This site had been partially excavated in previous years, and it was hoped that the recent return there would produce additional important evidence. Furthermore there was an opportunity to determine whether a site once flooded could yield worthwhile archeological information if the water receded and left it exposed. Unfortunately, this work produced no new evidence concerning the occupations of the site, even though some artifacts were collected. The ground, though 10 feet above the water level, was too saturated and disturbed to provide any useful information about relationships to the house features, village, or other previously collected material. The work demonstrated conclusively that sites must be dug before they are flooded.

A survey-testing party, directed by Harold A. Huscher, at the beginning of the fiscal year was conducting an intensive survey of the Big Bend Reservoir area, which is situated between the upper reaches of the Fort Randall Reservoir and the Oahe Dam, on the Missouri River, in central South Dakota. The party of three was in the field for 15 weeks and located, visited, and recorded 129 new archeological sites and revisited 26 previously known. Detailed field maps were made of approximately one-quarter of these sites and about one-third of them were tested. Many of them are large and productive and

material from them should fill in some of the gaps in present knowledge of the prehistory of the area, particularly for the period from about A. D. 1000 to 1700.

Several military and trading posts pertaining to the early 19th century were also located in the area. Of particular interest is a site that may belong to the period of the Spanish-Colonial post of Regis Loisel (ca. 1802-03). Several interesting prehistoric sites appear to have had rectangular earth lodges arranged in rows, much the same as at the Huff site in North Dakota. Among other significant manifestations are a boulder effigy site, "Middle Woodland" sites, and sites that appear to be nonceramic.

At the beginning of the 1957 field season in mid-June, there were five field parties in the Big Bend Reservoir area. G. Hubert Smith and a party of nine were at work at the end of the fiscal year excavating the 19th-century historic trading post of white origin known as Fort Defiance (or alternatively Fort Bouis). This same party anticipates investigations at two other 19th-century historic sites in the area when it has completed the season's work at Fort Defiance-Bouis. Dr. Warren W. Caldwell and a party of nine at the end of the fiscal year were excavating the remains of an earth-lodge village which appears to have had three occupations, including a Middle Woodland component. Robert W. Neuman and a party of 10 were excavating a series of three linked earth-lodge village sites on the left bank of the Missouri River in the vicinity of Old Fort Thompson. William N. Irving and a party of nine were also working on the left bank of the Missouri River in the vicinity of Old Fort Thompson. They were starting test excavations in a series of 14 sites and will make a map of each village pattern. Harold A. Huscher and a party of two were preparing to start reconnaissance and mapping of sites and scouting for new sites in the entire area of the Big Bend Reservoir at the end of the fiscal year. None of the five parties had been in the field long enough by the end of the fiscal year to provide specific reports of results.

A River Basin Surveys party, directed by G. Hubert Smith, was in the field in the Oahe Reservoir area at the beginning of the fiscal year and completed nine weeks of excavation at a late historic trading-post site near the Oahe Dam on July 31. This party excavated the stockade outline and the remnants of several interior structures, and recovered a considerable amount of object material representing the period about 1860. The site is believed to be that of Fort Pierre II, which was occupied after the abandonment of Fort Pierre I in 1858. Structural remains were found but a few inches below the plow zone, and in some instances much had been destroyed by plowing over the years. A road patrol was used for clearing away the overburden and very satisfactorily exposed the stockade and other structural features. The



1. Excavating in rock shelter in the Coralville Reservoir area.



2. Tracing the locations of buildings and the stockade at the site of Fort Pierre II.



1. Two sides of catlinite plaque with engraved decorations. The plaque was found in the bottom of a cache pit at the Sully site, in the Oahe Reservoir area, near Pierre, S. Dak.



2. Portion of burial area at the Cheyenne village site.

stockade proved to be approximately 220 feet square. Other structural features included a warehouse, a cellar, and a dwelling. Among the objects recovered were two coins dated 1857, glass beads, a religious medallion, several small catlinite balls, and a great mass of hand-wrought iron. No further work is contemplated at that site.

A second River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area, directed by Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, was in the field at the beginning of the fiscal year and completed 12 weeks of digging on August 25. This party was continuing excavations begun in previous years at the Cheyenne River site at the mouth of the Cheyenne River. Three definite occupations of the site were identified. The earliest was a rectangular-house component. The middle one was a circular-house component, and the final occupation was protohistoric Arikara, with circular houses. An encircling stockade and defensive ditch were discovered and excavated, but the specific occupation to which it belonged was not definitely determined. It presumably belonged to one of the two early occupations. A large burial area was excavated and the remains of over 50 individuals were recovered. The burials, in small pits placed close together, were flexed and in most cases had been covered with poles or wooden slabs. The burials almost certainly were from the Arikara occupation. Some artifacts, including pottery and a fine catlinite pipe, were recovered from the graves. The 1956 season's excavations at the Cheyenne River site completed the investigations planned for that location.

A third River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area, directed by Carl F. Miller, was in the field at the beginning of the fiscal year and completed 9 weeks of digging on August 24. This party of nine began, and brought to satisfactory completion, the excavation of the Hosterman site on the Missouri River near Whitlocks Crossing, S. Dak. At that site evidence was found of a stockade consisting of a double row of posts. Several refuse pits, cache pits, and other similar features were excavated, including pits containing large sections of articulated bison bones. The latter appear to have been slaughtering areas. House structures presented a difficult problem as post holes were dim and difficult to identify. One structure was fairly clear in its outline, but the entrance was not located. Artifacts were moderately abundant and suggest that a single occupation, perhaps of short duration, will be established for the site when analysis of the material has been completed. No further work is contemplated at that location.

The fourth River Basin Surveys party in the Oahe Reservoir area, directed by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, began work on July 2 and completed 6 weeks in the field on August 10. This party of 10 conducted a testing operation at the Sully site some 20 miles above Pierre on the left bank of the Missouri River. The site is that of the largest known

earth-lodge village on the river, and two objectives were accomplished during the season. First, a detailed map was made of the area and the site itself was staked off in 100-foot blocks. Second, a 5-foot-square test was excavated at each 100-foot stake along the north, south, east, and west base lines. In addition, two test trenches were dug and a house quadrant was excavated. The testing procedure was to obtain both horizontal and vertical distribution patterns of specimens and features over the entire site. From the analysis of such distributions, it was possible to plan for the recovery of a maximum amount of information about the site as a whole from a minimum amount of excavation in the 1957 season. The site is nearly 4,000 feet long and 1,500 feet wide and may contain the remains of as many as 400 house structures. More than half that number are identifiable on the surface as unquestionable structures, and an almost equal number appear as possible house structures. They range from 25 feet to over 60 feet in diameter. What were probably four ceremonial lodges are each almost 90 feet in diameter. There is clear stratigraphy in the site, with structures underlying a sterile zone, which in turn underlies a refuse heap. Cache pits are abundant and range from small pocket caches to large bell-shaped pits 7 feet deep and of equal diameter. Artifact material is abundant, and pottery sherds found there suggest at least three, and probably four, occupations. An outstanding specimen, a catlinite plaque with animal designs engraved on both sides, was found in one cache pit. Two certain burial areas, possibly several others, were located but not tested. No fortification ditch or stockade was observed.

Cooperating institutions in the Oahe Reservoir area at the beginning of the fiscal year included a party from the University of South Dakota directed by Roscoe Wilmeth, a party from the University of Wisconsin directed by Dr. David A. Baerreis, and a party from the State Historical Society of North Dakota directed by Alan R. Woolworth.

At the start of the 1957 field season in mid-June, there were four River Basin Surveys parties in the Oahe Reservoir area. Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, again detailed to the project by the United States National Museum, and a party of 10 were excavating the Black Widow site and testing six others nearby in the Fort Bennett area on the right bank of the Missouri River. The Black Widow site was sampled in 1952 by a River Basin Surveys party. Since the material from it suggested affiliations with the site completed by Dr. Wedel in 1956, an extensive excavation was deemed advisable. The adjacent sites to be tested during the 1957 season seem to be a part of the same complex. Donald D. Hartle and a party of eight were making test excavations in a series of 30 sites on the right bank of the Missouri River in the Fort Bennett

area at the end of the fiscal year. A house or two and several cache pits will be dug in each, and a map made of each village plan and site location. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson and a party of 25 were at work at the end of the fiscal year at the Sully site where preliminary studies were made the previous season. The major effort will be the excavation of that site, but seven other small nearby sites that may be related to it will be tested. Charles H. McNutt and a party of eight were making test excavations at 14 sites on the left bank of the Missouri River in the general vicinity of Old Fort Sully. They were excavating a house or two and several cache pits in each and making a map of the village plan and site location. None of these parties had been in the field long enough, at the end of the fiscal year, to report any specific results.

In May and June Dr. Theodore E. White, National Park Service geologist at Dinosaur National Monument, was detailed to the Missouri Basin Project for a period of 6 weeks. During that time Dr. White made an osteological analysis, in the Missouri Basin Project laboratory, of all of the unworked animal bones from the sites excavated over the past four field seasons by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys field parties. Work was also done on bones collected by field parties of several of the cooperating institutions. This included over 300,000 individual bones from 63 archeological sites in eight reservoir areas. Dr. White selected numerous specimens for the Missouri Basin Project's comparative collection and set aside others that will be sent to the United States National Museum for further study or for exhibit purposes. The bulk of the identified bone materials remaining was transferred to the Nebraska State Museum. Dr. White amassed voluminous notes on this bone material for use in continuing his series of reports on "Butchering Techniques of Aboriginal Peoples." Material was gathered for at least eight additional papers in this series. Seven have already been published. One of the particularly interesting results of this osteological analysis was the identification of the remains of a number of unusually large dogs in the canid material.

During the time the archeologists were not in the field, they were engaged in analyses of their materials and in laboratory and library research. They also prepared manuscripts of technical scientific reports and wrote articles and papers of a more popular nature. The laboratory and office staff devoted its time to processing specimen materials for study, photographing specimens, preparing specimen records, and typing and filing records and manuscript materials. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in the following tables.

TABLE 1.—*Specimens processed July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957*

Reservoir	Number of sites	Catalog numbers assigned	Number of specimens processed
Big Bend-----	114	3, 336	24, 602
Coralville-----	9	878	3, 088
Dardanelle-----	51	1, 191	1, 384
Fort Randall-----	5	157	2, 004
Gavins Point-----	3	10	11
Lovewell-----	8	2, 198	5, 689
Oahe-----	20	9, 303	140, 630
Toronto-----	35	536	862
Sites not in reservoirs-----	5	81	679
Collections not assigned site numbers-----	250	17, 690	178, 949
	4	23	57
	-----	17, 713	179, 006

As of June 30, 1957, the Missouri Basin Project had cataloged 749,244 specimens from 1,725 numbered sites and 50 collections not assigned site numbers.

Additional specimen transfers were made, all to the United States National Museum, as follows: Human skeletal remains from 3 sites in the Oahe Reservoir area; bird bone from 23 sites in 5 reservoirs; fish bone from 9 sites in 3 reservoirs; and unworked shell from 2 sites in 2 reservoirs.

TABLE 2.—*Record materials processed*

Reflex copies of records-----	11, 879
Photographic negatives made-----	1, 984
Photographic prints made-----	7, 945
Photographic prints mounted and filed-----	3, 990
Plate layouts made for manuscripts-----	10
Transparencies mounted in glass-----	959
Cartographic tracings and revisions-----	70

During October 25-27 the annual meetings of the Mountain-Plain Historical Association were held in Lincoln and the Missouri Basin Project staff served as one of the local host organizations. As a programed part of the meetings the group was invited to tour the facilities at the Project laboratory. During the Thanksgiving weekend members of the staff participated in the 14th Plains Conference for Archeology, held in Lincoln. On April 27 members of the staff participated in the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. May 2, as a programed part of the meetings of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee being held in Lincoln, the group was given a conducted tour of the Missouri Basin Project facilities.

There were over 30 members who visited the laboratory. During the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums held in Lincoln, May 21-25, the Missouri Basin Project served as one of the local host organizations. Staff members participated throughout the meetings.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, when not in charge of field parties, devoted most of his time to managing the office and laboratory in Lincoln and preparing plans for the 1957 summer field season. He spent some time working on a summary report of the Missouri Basin Salvage Program for the calendar years 1952-55 and wrote several short papers for presentation before scientific groups. In January he attended and participated in the annual meeting of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains held in Washington, D. C. On April 9 he spoke before the Kansas City Archeological Society on the "Progress of Salvage Archeology in the Missouri Basin." On April 12 he went to Mitchell, S. Dak., where he was moderator for the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the South Dakota Social Sciences Association. The main topic under consideration was "South Dakota Prehistory" and at the end of the session Dr. Stephenson summarized the discussions and emphasized the needs of salvage archeology in the area. He served as chairman of the Anthropological Section of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences at its annual meeting held in Lincoln on April 27. At that time he also presented a paper on "Emerging Problems in Missouri Basin Archeology." On May 1, by special invitation, he presented a paper, "How Has Archeology Contributed to Our Historical Knowledge?" before one of the sessions of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee which was meeting in Lincoln. When the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Lincoln May 21-25, Dr. Stephenson served as a co-host and also was chairman for a program of Indian dances presented at an evening gathering. At one of the regular sessions, he spoke on the subject "Archeological Salvage Field Trips."

Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, archeologist, joined the staff of the Missouri Basin Project on August 22 and, as previously mentioned, was detailed for work at the Coralville Reservoir in Iowa. During the fall and winter months after his return from the field, he prepared a report on the work he had done along the Snake River just prior to joining the Missouri Basin Project, and completed a report on the results of his investigations in Iowa. He participated in several scientific meetings, presenting papers before sessions of the 14th Plains Conference for Archeology and the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. During the year two papers, of which he was a coauthor, were published: "A Burial Cache from the Spokane Region," *American Antiquity*, vol. 22, No. 1, and "The Problem of Northwest Coastal Interior Relationships as Seen from Seattle," *American Antiquity*,

vol. 22, No. 2. On June 1 Dr. Caldwell made a brief reconnaissance with G. Hubert Smith in the Big Bend Reservoir area for the purpose of determining where a camp should be established for the coming season's fieldwork and also for inspecting the sites where he expected to work. On June 11 he and his party moved into the field and were engaged in excavations at the end of the year.

Donald D. Hartle, temporary archeologist, joined the Missouri Basin Project staff on June 6 and on June 12 left the field headquarters with a party to begin excavations at several sites in the Oahe Reservoir area. Mr. Hartle was formerly a full-time member of the staff at Lincoln and is still working on reports of work which he did at that time. He was in the field at the end of the fiscal year.

Harold A. Huscher, field assistant and temporary archeologist, was working in the Big Bend area at the beginning of the fiscal year, and his activities there have been discussed in a preceding paragraph. After his return to the Lincoln headquarters in the fall, he devoted several months to the preparation of a preliminary appraisal report on his summer's work. In his report he made specific recommendations for an excavation program in the area during the 1957 field season. He left the project in January to complete work he was doing for the Department of Justice but returned in the capacity of a temporary archeologist late in June and proceeded to the Big Bend area where he was just beginning a survey program at the end of the fiscal year.

William N. Irving, temporary archeologist, joined the Project staff June 10 and on June 12 left Lincoln in charge of a party to begin the excavation of a series of sites in the Big Bend Reservoir. His activities there to the end of the fiscal year have previously been described.

Alfred E. Johnson, field archeologist and subsequently survey party chief, was in the field at the beginning of the fiscal year as a member of the Big Bend survey party under the direction of Mr. Huscher. In October he took over the task of making a survey and tests in the Toronto Reservoir area. He was in the field until mid-November when he resumed his academic work at the University of Kansas. He remained a part-time member of the staff, however, until early in January and during that period completed a report, "An Appraisal of the Archeological Resources of the Toronto Reservoir." Mr. Johnson did not rejoin the Project staff when fieldwork was resumed in the spring but went as an assistant with the party from the University of Kansas which was working in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir area at the end of the year. His Toronto report was in the process of being mimeographed on June 30.

Charles H. McNutt, archeologist, was appointed a member of the permanent staff of the Project on June 10. He devoted the following

week to learning the routine of the laboratory and Project office and on June 19 left Lincoln in charge of a party to start a series of test excavations in sites in the Oahe Reservoir area. His activities in that connection have already been discussed.

Robert W. Neuman, field assistant and archeologist, was in charge of an excavating party at the Lovewell Reservoir in Kansas at the beginning of the fiscal year and worked there until August. After returning to the Lincoln headquarters, he resigned from the Project in order to resume his academic work at the University of Nebraska. During the fall and winter months, however, he continued work on his report of the results of the excavations in the Lovewell area and returned to the Project as a part-time employee in May. On June 10 he was appointed temporary archeologist and left Lincoln with a field party on June 12 to begin excavations in a series of sites in the Big Bend area where he was occupied at the end of the fiscal year. Mr. Neuman participated in the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences on April 27, presenting a paper summarizing the results of his studies at the Lovewell Reservoir.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, during the periods he was at the field headquarters in Lincoln, devoted his time to analyzing the materials obtained from his field investigations and preparing reports on the results of his work. A 75-page manuscript on the findings made at the site of Fort Pierre II during the 1956 field season was completed. Mr. Smith also prepared an illustrated article on "Archeological Salvage at Historic Sites in the Missouri Basin," which was published in the Missouri Basin Field Committee Progress Report for March. During a 6-week period in February and March, Mr. Smith was detailed to the National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., in order to make archeological investigations at the oldest known surviving building in the District of Columbia. The structure was built in 1766 and is known as the Old Stone House. Inasmuch as it was being restored, it was deemed advisable to make an archeological study of it before too much work was done on it. Mr. Smith found a number of interesting facts about the physical history of the structure and prepared a report on them for the National Capital Parks. At the request of the Minnesota Historical Society, Mr. Smith spent a week in Saint Paul where he assisted in planning future investigations of historic sites in that State and in checking over results of previous undertakings of that nature. Mr. Smith participated in the various scientific meetings held at Lincoln during the year, presenting papers pertaining to his work at Fort Pierre II and discussing "The Present Status of Research on Early Historic Sites of the Missouri Basin." In April he gave an illustrated talk on "Dakotans before the White Man" at the 18th annual meeting of the South Dakota Social Sciences Association. During May he took part in a meeting of

the Committee on Historic Sites of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association held at Lincoln. On June 10 Mr. Smith left with a field party for the Big Bend Reservoir area and at the end of the fiscal year was engaged in excavations previously described.

Richard P. Wheeler, archeologist, was at the Lincoln headquarters during the entire year. Most of his time was spent completing a lengthy detailed manuscript pertaining to archeological remains in the Angostura Reservoir area, South Dakota, and the Keyhole and Boysen Reservoir areas in northeastern and west-central Wyoming. The manuscript is based on data gathered by reconnaissance parties of the Missouri Basin Project during the period 1946-51 and information obtained by excavating parties in 1950-52. Mr. Wheeler served as general chairman of the 14th Conference for Plains Archeology in November and presented a paper, "Archeological Field Data and Their Interpretation," at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in April. In May he gave an illustrated talk before the Interprofessional Club of Lincoln on the subject "Some Recent Archeological Discoveries in the Missouri Basin." Mr. Wheeler was in the Lincoln office at the end of the fiscal year.

The activities of Dr. Robert E. Greengo and Dr. James H. Howard, archeologists, who were temporarily based at the headquarters of the Missouri Basin Project, have been discussed elsewhere and need no further comment.

Snake River Basin.—At the beginning of the fiscal year a field party was excavating in sites along the Snake River in the area where the Idaho Power Co. is building its Brownlee and Oxbow dams. Test digging was done in a number of sites, and extensive excavations were carried on in four habitational areas. Two of the latter were on the Oregon side of the Snake River at Robinette and two on the Idaho side at Big Bar. Most of the material found there indicates that the sites date from the late prehistoric period to the early period of European contact but at two of the locations there were items representing much earlier horizons. The general picture obtained by the investigations is that of an early expansion of Great Basin cultural features into the Northwest and their replacement by a more dynamic cultural pattern working upstream from mid-Columbia centers. The artifacts collected show that the people had a basically hunting-gathering type of economy. Implements associated with fishing were for the most part lacking but an abundance of fresh-water mussel shells in the middens indicates that aquatic food was actually consumed. Such evidence as was found pertaining to habitations suggests that rather flimsy brush superstructures were erected over saucer-shaped floor areas. At the time of the arrival of the first Europeans, that area was inhabited by a band of the Shoshoni known as the "Mountain Sheep Eaters." They were a seasonal nomadic group subsisting mainly by

hunting and gathering activities. They have not been known to visit the region regularly since the 1880's and their survivors are now mainly on reservations in Idaho and Oregon.

Cooperating institutions.—Several State and local institutions continued to cooperate in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program throughout the year. In addition to those previously mentioned for the Upper Missouri Basin Area, the University of Missouri began a survey of the Pomme de Terre Reservoir on the river of the same name in Missouri and continued its investigations in the Table Rock Reservoir area on the White River. The University of Kansas started a series of investigations in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir basin in Kansas, and the University of Wyoming excavated in the Glendo Reservoir area in Wyoming. In New Mexico the School of American Research began a survey of the Navajo Project, and in Arizona the Museum of Northern Arizona started a salvage program in the Glen Canyon Reservoir basin. The University of Utah also participated in the Glen Canyon investigations. The University of Texas had an excavation program in the Ferrells Bridge area. The University of Oklahoma worked in the Keystone and Oolagah Reservoirs in that State. In California investigations were made in the Monticello Reservoir area by Sacramento State College and at the Trinity River Project by the University of California at Berkeley. At the Dalles Reservoir on the Columbia River, the University of Oregon excavated on the Oregon side of the river and the University of Washington on the north side. Washington State College started an excavation project in the Ice Harbor Reservoir basin.

ARCHIVES

The manuscript collections of the Bureau continued to be utilized by anthropologists and other students. About 222 manuscripts were consulted by searchers, either in person or through the purchase of reproductions. In addition, 95 mail inquiries concerning manuscripts were received and numerous manuscripts were consulted by the archivist in preparing replies. As in previous years, as individual manuscript files were called into use, their contents were reviewed and more fully recorded in the catalog; numerous annotations were made and about 55 new entries drafted. A number of new descriptive lists of manuscripts having to do with specific tribes or subjects were also prepared for distribution.

Utilization of the Bureau's photographic collections by scholars, publishers, and the general public as a source of documentary information and illustrative material continued to increase. There were 444 inquiries and purchase orders for photographs (as against 294 in 1956); and 1,019 prints were distributed (978 in 1956). The archivist continued to prepare lists describing photographs available for specific subjects or tribes; 65 such lists are now available.

A number of photographic collections relating to specific areas were studied by specialists, who not only derived useful historical information from them for their own studies, but in turn were able to supply for the Bureau records numerous additional details concerning the identification of subject, locality, etc., thus increasing the value of the collections to future users.

Over 400 photographic views of Mesa Verde, Colo., and vicinity, made and collected by J. W. Fewkes in the period 1908-22, were studied by members of the National Park Service staff at Mesa Verde National Park; fuller identifications and descriptions were provided for many of these by the Park staff. About 40 of the pictures were considered of especial historical interest and were copied by them for the Mesa Verde files.

A series of 124 photographs of ruins in Chaco Canyon, N. Mex., made by Victor Mindeleff in 1887 was studied by National Park Service archeologists at Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., and Southwestern National Monuments, Globe, Ariz. They identified a number of previously unidentified views and provided details of locality and additional notes on others.

These series are of considerable historical interest in that they show ruins in states of preservation and repair differing from their present state; a few show ruins that are no longer standing.

Additional caption information was provided by Dr. Harold C. Conklin of Columbia University for a group of 121 photographs of native peoples of the Philippine Islands made and collected by Col. Dache M. Reeves prior to 1938.

Several members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, who were in Washington on business, visited the Archives and provided additional identifications and other information about photographs of Cheyennes and Arapahoes taken in the early 1900's.

During the year a number of new photographs were added to the collections through gift or loan for copying.

Twenty-two photographs of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians living in the State of Michigan during the period 1853-ca. 1920 were lent for copying by the Michigan Historical Commission, through Dr. Philip P. Mason, archivist.

Dr. Paul H. Ezell, of the Department of Anthropology, University of San Diego, San Diego, Calif., lent for copying 11 photographs relating to the Pima Indians; they range in date from 1896 to 1954.

Twenty-five original photographic prints relating to a number of Plains and Southwestern tribes were received as a gift from the Pennsylvania State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa., through John Witthoft, director. Most of the photographs were made in the early 1880's by the photographic firm of Baker and Johnston.

A gift of 26 glass negatives of outdoor and studio portraits of Indians of the Southwest, principally Apaches, was made by Dr. E. M. Wurster of Williamsport, Pa., through John Witthoft, of the Pennsylvania State Museum. The photographs are believed to have been taken by a photographer named Eames.

Two groups of photographic prints were obtained for reference purposes from other institutions (which retain the negatives and the right to grant publication permission). Both groups are photographs of drawings made by Robert Ormsby Sweeny in Minnesota in 1852, the year in which he first settled in St. Paul. One set of prints was received from the British Museum and was made from that institution's collection of 20 original drawings by Sweeny. Another set of 20 photographs represents a selection from a group of more than 60 Sweeny drawings pertaining to Indian subjects in the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrator on the staff of the Bureau devoted his time to the preparation of a variety of maps, graphs, and diagrams, the designing of charts, the restoration and retouching of photographs, and the preparation of various other illustrative work. An appreciable amount of time was allocated to making drawings for other departments of the Institution.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

There were issued one Annual Report, two Bulletins, and one miscellaneous publication, as follows:

Seventy-third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1955-1956. ii+23 pp., 2 pls. 1957.

Bulletin 161. Seminole music, by Frances Densmore. xxviii+223 pp., 18 pls., 1 fig. 1956.

Bulletin 162. Guaymí grammar, by Ephraim S. Alphonse. ix+128 pp. 1956.

Miscellaneous publication. List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, with index to authors and titles. Revised to June 30, 1956. 112 pp. 1956.

The following publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

Bulletin 164. Anthropological Papers Nos. 49-56:

No. 49. The Ormond Beach Mound, east central Florida, by Jesse D. Jennings, Gordon R. Willey, and Marshall T. Newman.

No. 50. Hair pipes in Plains Indian adornment, a study in Indian and White ingenuity, by John C. Ewers.

No. 51. Observations on some nineteenth-century pottery vessels from the Upper Missouri, by Waldo R. Wedel.

No. 52. Revaluation of the Eastern Siouan problem, with particular emphasis on the Virginia branches—the Occaneechi, the Saponi, and the Tutelo, by Carl F. Miller.

Bulletin 164. Anthropological Papers Nos. 49-56—Continued

No. 53. An archeological reconnaissance in southeastern Mexico, by Matthew W. Stirling.

No. 54. Valladolid Maya enumeration, by John P. Harrington.

No. 55. Letters to Jack Wilson, the Paiute Prophet, written between 1908 and 1911, edited by Grace M. Dangberg.

No. 56. Factionalism at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, by William N. Fenton.

Bulletin 165. Music of Acoma, Isleta, Cochiti, and Zuñi Pueblos, by Frances Densmore.

Bulletin 166. River Basin Surveys Papers, No. 8. Excavations in the McNary Reservoir Basin near Umatilla, Oregon, by Douglas Osborne. With appendixes by Marshall T. Newman, Arthur Woodward, W. J. Kroll, and B. H. McCleod.

Bulletin 167. Archeological investigations at the mouth of the Amazon, by Betty J. Meggers and Clifford Evans.

Bulletin 168. The Native Brotherhoods: Modern intertribal organizations on the northwest coast, by Philip Drucker.

Bulletin 169. River Basin Surveys Papers, Nos. 9-14:

No. 9. Archeological investigations in the Heart Butte Reservoir area, North Dakota, by Paul L. Cooper.

No. 10. Archeological investigations at the Tuttle Creek Dam, Kansas, by Robert B. Cumming, Jr.

No. 11. The Spain site (39LM301), a winter village in Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota, by Carlyle S. Smith and Roger T. Grange, Jr.

No. 12. The Wilbanks site (9CK-5), Georgia, by William H. Sears.

No. 13. Historic sites in and around the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Florida-Georgia, by Mark F. Boyd.

No. 14. Six sites near the Chattahoochee River in the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area, Florida, by Ripley P. Bullen.

Bulletin 170. Excavations at La Venta, Tabasco, 1955, by Philip Drucker, Robert F. Heizer, and Robert J. Squier. With appendixes by Jonas E. Gullberg, Garniss H. Curtis, and A. Starker Leopold.

Publications distributed totaled 28,558 as compared with 17,018 for the fiscal year 1956.

COLLECTIONS

Acc. No.

214119. 3 cedar-bark mats from Nootka Indians, British Columbia, Canada.

214961. 27 miscellaneous archeological specimens from Tennessee and Illinois collected by J. W. Emmert and G. Fowke before 1894.

205014. 15 land snails from Ecuador and 33 ethnological specimens from Ecuador and Florida (through Dr. M. W. Stirling).

205360. John W. Powell catalog of Indian collections deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, and supplement to catalog.

207445. 13 specimens associated with Zuni Indian religious cult practices.

FROM RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

212741. 2 fresh-water mussels from Iowa (through Robert L. Stephenson).

211157. Archeological material from 4 Nebraska counties, 1955.

211158. Archeological material from 2 sites in Oahe Reservoir, Stanley County, S. Dak., and human skeletal material, 1955.

213526. Archeological material from Rock Village, Mercer County, N. Dak., 1950-52.

Acc. No.

213765. 9 specimens of archeological material from Pembina River Reservoir, N. Dak., 1948.
214031. 1,332 specimens of archeological material from Fort Randall area, Gregory and Lyman Counties, S. Dak., 1950-52.
214234. Archeological material from Garrison Reservoir, McLean County, N. Dak., 1952.
214612. Archeological material from Fort Randall Reservoir, Lyman County, S. Dak., 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. John R. Swanton, Dr. John P. Harrington, Dr. A. J. Waring, Jr., and Ralph S. Solecki continued as research associates of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. Frances Densmore, who had been a collaborator of the Bureau for a period of 50 years, died June 5, 1957, at her home in Red Wing, Minn., at the age of 90. Shortly before her death she corrected the proof of her last bulletin for the Bureau entitled "Music of Acoma, Isleta, Cochiti, and Zuñi Pueblos," which will be distributed in August 1957. Thirteen of her papers on Indian music were published by the Bureau as complete bulletins, five as anthropological papers, and one was published in the Annual Report series.

Information was furnished during the past year by staff members in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the American Indians, past and present, of both continents. Twelve bibliographies or information leaflets were prepared and duplicated for distribution to the public, as follows:

- SIL-16, rev. Indian Crafts and Indian Lore. Bibliography.
- SIL-50. Selected List of Portraits of Prominent Indians.
- SIL-65, rev. Bibliography on the American Indians.
- SIL-76. Statement regarding the Book of Mormon.
- SIL-79. Indian Songs and Dances. Bibliography.
- SIL-81. Selected Bibliography on Stone-chipping Methods.
- SIL-89. Selected References on the Plains Indians.
- SIL-92. Origin of the American Indian.
- SIL-93. Trails and Trade Routes.
- SIL-96. Photographic Collections pertaining to the American Indians.
- SIL-98. Selected References on the Seminole Indians.
- SIL-99. American Indian Medicine. Bibliography.

Many new descriptive lists and information leaflets were prepared in answer to requests for information on the Bureau's photographic and manuscript collections. There continued to be a popular demand for information, published material, and photographs from teachers—particularly of primary and secondary grades—from Scout and other civic organizations, and from the general public. Information and reference material for term papers were constantly requested by hundreds of high school and college students. Staff mem-

bers and the archivist were frequently consulted by publishers regarding the progress made in the various fields of anthropology and on specific projects for background material to be used in scientific and popular magazines and books, appropriate pictures and illustrations. Many specimens were identified for owners and data supplied to them.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING,

Director, Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.







108020



[illegible]

TRENT UNIVERSITY



0 1164 0369350 4

